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Presidential Audience

President Kim Il Sung met the Nepalese royal guests and posed for a photograph with them on July 20. (KCNA Radiophoto)

NEPALESE ROYAL GUESTS

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on July 20 received Their Royal Highnesses Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah and their Royal Highnesses Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and Princess Preksha Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal on a visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were Krishna Raj Aryal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Nepal, and Yadu Nath Khanal, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to the DPRK, and others.

Also present were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, personage concerned Kil Jae Gyong and So Jong Guk, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Kingdom of Nepal.

The guests courteously conveyed the warm regards of His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Napal, to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests respectfully conveyed a gift to the President.

Following this the President and his wife arranged a luncheon for the Nepalese guests.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

ROMANIAN ARTISTS

The President on July 21 received leading members and artists of the Romanian "Cununa Carpatilor" Folk Art Troupe.

Present on the occasion were Norica Popescu, head, and other leading members and artists of the art troupe.

Personage concerned Chang Chol was present there.

Also present was Victor Nanu, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The President congratulated the Romanian "Cununa Carpatilor" Folk Art Troupe on its successful performance and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

The President and his wife on July 22 received Badamtarin Baldo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his home government and his wife.

Personage concerned Li Song Hi was present there.

The President had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.
(KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Stresses Unity ot Non-Aligned Movement

PYONGYANG, July 24 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries.

The message reads:

I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries and the delegates of various countries participating in it on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people expect that the present Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade will be an important turning point in tiding over the complicated situation now created within the non-aligned movement, defending the unity of the movement and laying a firm foundation to develop this movement onto a higher stage in the future.

The non-aligned movement has made a positive contribution to giving a strong impetus to the struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging countries against all forms of aggression and intervention and for national liberation and sovereignty, peace and social progress, and to the equitable solution of the important international problems in the interests of the world people, rejecting the arbitrariness of the imperialists in international relations since it has appeared on the stage of history as a great political force of our times which is embodying the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today the imperialist and dominationist forces are inciting artificially antagonism and enmity and causing conflicts and disputes among the non-aligned countries while being engaged in scramble to draw the new-emerging countries into the sphere of their domination by alienating and dividing them everywhere in the world and are more desperately manoeuvring to split and disorganize the non-aligned movement than ever before.

The present situation urgently demands the non-aligned countries take appropriate measures to prevent the division of the non-aligned movement and strengthen its unity and solidarity.

We consider that, above all, it is necessary for all the non-aligned countries to form a broad joint front on the principles of holding fast to independence and refraining from interfering in other's internal affairs by firmly safeguarding the intrinsic traditions and identities of the non-aligned movement, and to exert concerted efforts to frustrate the manoeuvres of division, disorganization and scramble by all forms of foreign dominating forces.

The non-aligned countries should not classify the member countries into opposing groups arguing which nation is progressive and which is not and make the disputes arising among the non-aligned countries be solved through negotiations by parties concerned combining organically their national interests with the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, and not tolerate any foreign forces to interfere in and dominate the non-aligned countries.

Only when the non-aligned countries are united can they abolish the old international order fabricated by the imperialists, and be triumphant in the joint struggle for the building of a new independent and prosperous world free from exploitation and plunder.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a member of the non-aligned movement, will positively struggle in the future, too, as in the past, firmly hand in hand with all other non-aligned countries, to resolutely oppose imperialism, old and neo-colonialism and dominationism, and attain peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, and continue to make every effort to enable the non-aligned movement to carry out satisfactorily its historical mission.

I sincerely wish the present Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries will successfully discuss and resolve the pressing matters raised before the non-aligned movement and thereby surely bear fine fruits in conformity with the trend of the present times advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

President Greets Cuban Head

PYONGYANG, July 25 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the State Council and Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of the Cuban People.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of the Cuban People, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to you and through you to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Government of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people.

The storming of the Moncada barracks by the Cuban revolutionaries under your leadership was an important event which turned a new chapter in the revolutionary history of the Cuban people.

The lofty aim of the July 26 armed uprising was brilliantly realised with the victory of the revolution in 1959 and since the victory of the revolution Cuban people have made great successes in the struggle for defending the revolutionary gains and carrying on the socialist construction of the country under the correct leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba headed by you.

We highly appreciate the Cuban people's successful construction of a new society under the difficult conditions created by the U.S. imperialists' persistent blockade policy and subversive machinations and sabotages and wish them greater victory in their struggle for implementing the decisions of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

We are convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Amnesty Granted in DPRK

President Kim Il Sung promulgated on July 19 a decree of the Central People's Committee on granting amnesty on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a KCNA report.

The decree says:

Our people are significantly meeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of Juche, as a great national festivity.

In order to adorn this day more brilliantly as a jubilant holiday of victors, our people have achieved a great victory in the first drive to fulfil ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan by effecting a new upsurge in all fronts of the socialist construction with a patriotic enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit.

With the founding of the Republic under the wise leadership of our Party, our people who had been subjected to all sorts of insult and maltreatment for a long time have become a powerful and dignified people who hew out their destiny by themselves, firmly seizing power in their hands and our fatherland which had suffered an eclipse on the world map in the past has turned into the glorious fatherland of Juche, a socialist power, independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive.

Our society has been firmly built up into one political force in which the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are closely united around the Party with one intention and one purpose under the banner of the Republic and all people enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's content.

Under the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, our people are now striving with all devotion for vigorously accelerating the dyeing of the whole society with the Juche idea and consolidating the precious gains of the revolution won over the past 30 years and achieving the development and prosperity of the Republic to bring earlier the reunification of the country and the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides as follows to give an opportunity to those who committed crimes against the state and the people to return to the glorious revolutionary ranks led by our Party and devotedly work:

1. To grant amnesty to criminals on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. To endorse the "regulations for the enforcement of the decree on granting amnesty on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

3. The decree shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

4. The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall take appropriate measures for giving jobs to those who are favoured with amnesty so that they may settle down in their work.

DPRK Foreign Minister Makes Congratulatory Speech

At Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conf.

At the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries which opened in Belgrade on July 25 Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the Asian regional non-aligned countries, the KCNA reported.

He, first of all, courteously conveyed a message of greetings of President Kim Il Sung to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries. (See above)

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam said in his congratulatory speech:

We have just heard with deep emotion a speech from President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people.

This speech greatly inspired all of us and it will powerfully stimulate the current conference to unity and cooperation.

On behalf of the Asian regional member nations of our movement, I express deep thanks to President Josip Broz Tito for rendering our conference more significant by his excellent speech run through with the noble ideal of the non-aligned movement.

President Josip Broz Tito enjoys deep respect not only of the Yugoslav people but of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and of the countries of the new-emerging forces for his distinguished feats attained in the development of the non-aligned movement and his name is directly linked with the glorious course of the non-aligned movement along with all the milestones of the modern history of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government and people have all along upheld independence and pushed through the non-aligned policy in the external relations, thus greatly contributing to the common cause of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times which has appeared on the historic scene as an independent political force reflecting the strong tide of independence.

Since it took its first historic step here in Belgrade 17 years ago, our movement has grown in strength, opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, defending independence and upholding the ideas and principles of the non-aligned movement.

We have gathered again in Belgrade, the land of history, with the sincere desire to reaffirm the idea and principles of the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity and cohesion of our movement.

I express my belief that if we bend joint efforts in the spirit of unity and cooperation, we will successfully debate the items on the agenda of the conference, take practical and effective steps for the development of our movement and once again powerfully demonstrate the vitality of the non-aligned movement to the world.

Vice-Premier Meets President Tito

President Josip Broz Tito on July 25 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, the KCNA reported from Belgrade.

Vice-Premier Ho Dam courteously conveyed the warm regards and greetings of President Kim Il Sung to President Tito.

President Tito expressed thanks for the comradely greetings of President Kim Il Sung.

Saying that the Government and people of Yugoslavia fully supported the cause of Korean reunification, he expressed thanks for President Kim Il Sung's keen interest in the Belgrade Conference of Foreign Ministers and for his excellent message of greetings to it.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chongryun Chairman: Lecure on Korea Reunion in Hokkaido

A lecture meeting on the Korean problem was held on the afternoon of July 20 at the Sapporo Prince Hotel, Hokkaido, under the sponsorship of the Hokkaido provincial headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Association of Traders and Industrialists in Hokkaido.

Present on the occasion were about 450 personages from various Japanese parties, Japan-Korea solidarity provincial committees, trade unions and local chapters of the Japan Teachers' Union.

Among them were: Marutani Kaneyasu, Member of the House of Councilors of the Japan Socialist Party, Nishidate Hitoshi, Adviser to the CC of the Japan Communist Party, Sano Noriyuki, Chairman of the Provincial Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee, Yokomichi Hideo, professor emeritus of Hokkaido University, Kobayashi Kenro, chief editor of the local daily of "Hokkaido Shinbun," and the Soviet Consul at Hokkido.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of Chongryun was a guest speaker at the meeting and made a 90-minute speech on the problem of the Korea reunion.

The Chairman of the Hokkaido provincial headquarter of Chongryun made an opening address.

Chairman Han, expressed his gratitude for the Japanese people's active support to the Korean reunification. He referred to the fact the Sapporo City Council in Hokkaido adopted a resolution, supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In connection with the coming Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea, Chairman Han gave a vivid picture of the latest developments involving the Korean reunification. Today Korea, he stressed, is faced with the grave dangers of His Majesty the permanent division and a nuclear war owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and its stooges.

Recalling that the root cause of the Korean division is in the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their flagrant violation of the national sovereignty and rights of the Korean people, he argued that it is a totally groundless and unjustified to allege "the threat to south Korea from the north," while invading our country.

Pointing out that imperialism always depends on armed aggression and the policy of division and alienation, he laid bare the American policy of strength toward Korea and their "two Koreas" plot.

Furthermore, he bitterly charged that Carter has gone back further on his "pledges" to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea within 4-5 years, but they are openly undertaking the huge war preparations including arms reinforcement and nuclear war.

Chairman Han then referred to U.S. imperialists' and the Pak junta's so-called diplomatic moves to perpetuate the division: "cross recognition," "simultaneous U.N. membership," for north and south, "separate U.N. membership" for south Korea and "a tripartite conference," "a quadripartite conference," and "a German solution."

Chairman Han went on to discuss the sincere and serious efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the nation, independent and peaceful reunification of their country, north-south joint statement, the three principles and five-point programme for reunification and the proposed DPRK-U.S. peace agreement.

Expressing a belief that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the long-cherished desire of the Korean people, a desire shared by the world's progressive people who love peace and prosperity, he warned the Japanese authorities not to attempt to stand in the way of the Korean people's struggle for reunification even if they can't help the Korean people. He asked them not to oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and to defend the infringement upon human rights by the Pak regime.

Also referring to the so-called "plan of the north-south economic cooperation," and proposed for "unconditional resumption of north-south dialogue," Chairman Han flatly denied the Pak junta any right to speak of any dialogue between north and south, and told it to stop crying for "anti-communism" and "prevailing over communism."

He concluded his lecture saying that the people in Hokkaido will send the strong support to the Korean people for the realization of the reunification.

KOREA FOCUS

Aims of Seoul-Washington Military Talks

It seems that military leaders of any given country have a strong proclivity toward framing up the "threat of being attacked." A classic example is to be found in the joint statement issued at the end of the July 26-27 "11th annual south Korea-U.S. security consultative conference" in San Diego, Calif., the U.S. The 14-point statement assumes the non-existent "threat of being attacked."

The sole raison d'etre for the past 17 years of the Pak Jung Hi junta in Seoul, an unprecedented dictatorial regime, has been the drummed-up "threat of southward invasion." Four months after the start of north-south Red Cross talks in August, 1971, the Pak junta declared a "state of extraordinary emergency," and in October, the following year, carried out the so-called "yusin reforms" with martial law proclaimed, despite the fact that the north-south political talks started in July the same year. All these actions were justified under the pretext of "the threat of being attacked." If that were the case, are the south Koreans saying that the "threat" was generated shortly after the beginning of talks? Are they saying that they agreed to the talks without being able to predict the "threat" to arise a few months later? The allegations about "the threat of being attacked" are tantamount to a confession of the poverty of their policy and the vulnerability of their ruling system. The only basis for the allegations is the military superiority of the north to the south. Frankly speaking, the defence spending of the north is half that of the south which received annually $200 million in grants from the U.S. till a few years ago. Despite its outspending and military aid, if the south claims that it is inferior to the north in military terms, how can we understand the logic?

The "threat of attack from the north" as alleged again at the latest Seoul-Washington talks at San Diego is simply designed to reinforce south Korea militarily and rationalize the continuing grip on it. The lengthy joint statement can be summarized as saying that south Korea will be kept firmly under the nuclear umbrella of the U.S., that the U.S. will maintain its prerogative of supreme command over the south Korean armed forces, and that steps will be taken to sharpen the tension in Korea to the point of starting a war.

The Chason Ilbo, a south Korean daily, serialized recently an article entitled, "A New Era Opens in Korea-U.S. Relations." The July 2 article said, "The Korea-U.S. relations cannot revert to what they were. The current relations have been obtained with the eldest brother in the throes of a political scandal and the "poverty amidst affluence." They cannot return to the unfortunate past period when the successive U.S. ambassadors ruled as 'governor general,' in the midst of noises of cooperation, pressure and entreaty." This confession may be interpreted as meaning that a U.S. ambassador functions as 'governor general' today like yesterday. Many Americans call south Korea "our baby." South Korea, or the "ROK", was created by American power and fostered with American money. This is true still now.

The San Diego talks produced a decision to set up a joint command in south Korea by the end of this year, whose commander designate is an American general. The joint command will likely strengthen the American control over the south Korean forces. Kim Jong Pil, a close associate of the south Korean puppet ruler, is on record as saying, "If the U.S. forces in south Korea were reduced to several thousand, the U.S. would lose its command over the south Korean troops." The Americans intend to maintain their supreme command over the puppet troops, while reducing their troop strength in south Korea (their troop withdrawal has proved to be a mere rhetoric).

The joint statement of the San Diego meeting confirmed the continuing functions of the UN Command unless effective proposals are made for the enforcement of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Today it is a common knowledge that the UN forces are nothing but American forces. This year is the 25th year from the Korean truce. How long will the U.S. forces stay garrisoned in south Korea?

What causes deep anxiety in particular is the remark made by Gen. Kurisu, chief of the joint staff of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" that "active-legal action" may be taken by the "Self-Defense Forces" in the event of an emergency. His remark came almost at the same time with the San Diego talks. Except for those out of mind, nobody believes the likelihood of a future surprise attack on Japan. Therefore, such remark by a top military official is obviously intended to prepare the public for a "tension." In 1969 Japan and the U.S. said in their joint statement that the security of south Korea is essential to that of Japan. Since then, Japan has positively cooperated in the American policy to Korea in military fields.

Kamemaru, director general of the "Self-Defense Agency," who fired Gen. Kurisu for his bombshell statement, said July 31, "Japan, south Korea and Taiwan are in the same boat." Against this context, the Kurisu statement can be understood as assuming a positive cooperation and participation by the "Self-Defense Forces" in a contingency in Korea.

The Seoul-Washington military talks served to increase the tension on the Korean Peninsula. The Americans give open support to the dictatorial Pak junta, an object of worldwide denunciations and put on the back burner, the influence-peddling operations which violated the domestic legal process of the U.S. Anybody will no longer accept the policy pronouncement of President Carter at face value.

New York Times on Koreagate

The Japanese English-language paper "Asahi Evening News" on Jul. 26 carried an article of the New York Times on Koreagate scandal. The following are excerpts from the article.

"After 18 months of investigating south Korea's bribery and influence-peddling on Capitol Hill, the House Ethics Committee has charged four members with violating House rules and exonerated the speaker and majority whip with a polite chiding for poor judgement. Is that all there is?

"...The matter cannot be left there...We fear that Congress is reluctant to pursue this line because it would focus attention on the arrangement by which members of the Senate and House legally channel contributions of gratitude from the beneficiaries of legislation into the campaign coffers that keep them in office. The few who are greedy enough to try to enrich themselves in the process are often caught...

"There are no easy cures for this situation. The force of publicity is better than most. The democratic administration and democratic leadership of Congress remain jointly responsible for their ability to bring back Kim Dong Jo to testify and perhaps to implicate other members; the State Department's concern for his diplomatic immunity and the Administration's far of using military aid as a weapon against the Seoul government cannot be the end of the tale..."

30 Years of DPRK

Land of Irrigation

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will become 30 years old on September 9 to come.

Her remarkable achievement is being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the second article of the series.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Crops are growing well in the cooperative fields of Korea where the rice and maize transplanting was wound up this year far earlier than last year.

While visiting various cooperative farms in South Pyongan Province recently, President Kim Il Sung noted with great satisfaction that rice and maize were doing well.

Today, when tens of millions of hectares of arable land is being scorched on the globe due to the severe drought sweeping the world, Korea sufficiently waters the paddy and nonpaddy fields to bring in bumper crops. This is a clear demonstration of the vitality of the superior irrigation system which has been set up in the country under the banner of the DPRK.

Today there are in the country more than 1,500 reservoirs, big and small, including Yonpung-ho, Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho, from which irrigation channels with a total length of 40,000 kilometres stretch out in all directions.

The DPRK's is a superior recycling irrigation system—the reservoirs are linked with each other and water is pumped up into reservoirs again after feeding the fields.

A vigorous drive has been carried on these years to use underground water, with the result that an extensive use is made of not only water flowing on the surface of earth but underground water.

The developed irrigation system is a great monumental creation of the wise leadership of the great leader.

President Kim Il Sung has taught: "Irrigation is the basis of the technological transformation of our agriculture."

With a far-reaching plan to convert barren land into fertile soil immune from drought for ever, the President put forward a Juche-based unique irrigation policy and has wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

In the spring of 1946, the year after the liberation, he broke ground for the river improvement project on the Potong-gang River, announcing the beginning of irrigation in this land. When the hard-fought war was still in its fury, he further matured his plan to carry out irrigation for the eternal prosperity of the nation after victory in the war.

The great plan of President Kim Il Sung was translated into reality after the war.

The Korean people completed the large-scale South Pyongan irrigation project in little over one and half years and built the Kiyang and Ojidong irrigation setups, each capable of watering tens of thousands of *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of arable land.

The historic September, 1958, Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party marked a radical turn in realizing irrigation.

The President advanced the slogan "Make every effort to expand the irrigated area by one million *chongbo*!" and aroused the Party and people to its implementation.

Within six months following the plenary meeting, the Korean people carried out some 10,000 projects for building reservoirs, pumping stations and irrigation setups. In the same spirit they continuously waged a vigorous struggle for conquering nature, thereby expanding the acreage under irrigation seven-fold by the end of the First Five-Year Plan as against the pre-liberation days.

At the same time, the projects for afforestation and water conservancy, river improvement and drainage were pushed ahead and completed in a brief time to protect agriculture from any flood damages.

Before liberation, 70 per cent of the cultivated land was rain-dependent. But in 1960, 98 per cent of the paddy fields was irrigated.

With the successful fulfilment of the task of irrigation, President Kim Il Sung unfolded a grand plan for the comprehensive introduction of water-sprinklers a new higher form of irrigation in non-paddy fields, at the historic Fifth Congress of the Party.

Today, water-sprinkling has been completed introduced in the vegetable fields and is now being expanded to the maize fields.

Clearly foreseeing the possible strong influence on agriculture of the drought sweeping the world in recent years, the President advanced the five-point policy of nature-remaking and the policy of making revolution in using underground water.

These policies are being successfully implemented.

Undertaking everything from scratch on the debris after the war the Korean people irrigated 300,000 *chongbo* of land every year to bring one million *chongbo* of cultivated land under irrigation in a few years. With this revolutionary stamina they vigorously carried out the projects for irrigating non-paddy fields, completing the irrigation of 200,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields in the mountainous areas in the past one year or more.

During the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the Korean people built 117 big and small reservoirs, including Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho and 8,850 pumping stations. This raised the water storing capacity 50 per cent and pumping capacity 80 per cent.

The Korean people have expanded the irrigation system from the plain areas to the in-between and mountainous areas and completed in the main the irrigation of paddy fields and non-paddy fields, building a comprehensively perfect, most developed irrigation system.

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, said when he visited the country:

"It can be said that the peasants of Korea are masters of rain. Because they do not depend upon rain in cultivating crops. They have built irrigation so they may do farm work free from the influence of natural calamities."

Indeed, the agricultural working people are not dependent upon rain but gather in rich crops every year.

Despite a long spell of drought and whimsical weather, last year the country produced 8.5 million tons of grain, that is, 4.5 times the figure right after liberation. During the new long-term plan which envisages the production 10 million tons of grain a year; Korea will complete the irrigation of non-paddy fields by introducing through the vigorous drive for using underground water and building reservoirs.

(To be continued)

The DPRK irrigation system is almost perfect with the total length of its channels equal to the circumference of the globe.

Crops Promise Bumper Harvest

The crops are very fine in the cooperative fields of the DPRK where the great Juche-based farming method is fully applied.

The number of the stalks of each root of rice is above 400 more than last year per *pyong* in the Yoldusamcholli-bol Plain, one of the granaries of the country. The paddy fields are thick with waist-high rice plants.

The crops are doing well everywhere on the west coast of the country.

Life-giving water flows into the Kindung-bol Plain in Hwangju where the land cracked even in a few days of drought during the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. Now it presents a scene of "sea of rice" and a "sea of maize."

A per hectare harvest far higher than last year is confidently foreseen in the Kindung-bol Plain. On the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm the number of the ears of maize shows an increase of six and that of the rice stalks which will come into ears an increase of over 400 per *pyong* on an average above last year.

Excellent crops previously unknown are shown also on the cooperative farms in North and South Hamgyong provinces where a much higher grain harvest than last year is expected.

In the Hamju-bol Plain, a rise of over one ton per hectare in rice and maize above last year is expected. In Orang county, the number of the rice stalks per *pyong* is 450 to 500 more than last year.

The DPRK countryside is visited by a bumper harvest every year thanks to the Juche-based methods of farming.

An old farmer whose family has been engaged in farming generation after generation on the bank of the Orang-chon River said: I have never seen till my age of sixties such good crops as on this cooperative field.

The excellent crops in the socialist cooperative fields are entirely attributable to President Kim Il Sung.

He convened a national agricultural congress and many other meetings and gave on-the-spot guidance to rural districts this year and clearly indicated the direction and ways for this year's farming and has wisely led the Korean people.

The cooperative farms in all parts of the country qualitatively finished in time rice and maize transplanting as required by the Juche-based farming method and cultivated the fields with utmost care.

Cold persisted and a drought rare to be seen continued long in Korea this year.

But the country with its most developed and perfect irrigation system has brought such fine crops by successfully overcoming the drought and strictly applying the Juche-based farming method.

The cooperative farms of the country are taking meticulous steps to prevent a damage by storm and making substantial preparations for next year's farming.

Railway Transport Expanding Fast

The railway workers of the DPRK transported more than 4 million tons of freight in excess of their assignments in June through an energetic movement for the extra traction.

Upholding the Party's policy of centralized transport, the Pyongyang Railway Administration transported more than 1.35 million extra tons of freight in June by increasing the proportion of the trains engaged in centralized transport and making each locomotive haul 150 more tons than its norm.

The railway transport is being further modernized with each passing day and its traffic capacity is growing.

Now the railways transport in 10 odd days what were done in a whole year right after liberation.

In the new long-term plan period the volume of railway freight haulage will jump 70 per cent in the country.

Int'l Junior Girls Volleyball Games Open in Pyongyang

International friendship junior girls' volleyball games among socialist countries opened in Pyongyang on July 23.

An opening ceremony of the games was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The spectators broke into enthusiastic applause when the junior girls' volleyball teams of the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union and the A and B junior girls' teams of the DPRK marched into the stadium to the strains of the band music "Guerilla March."

The Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Games made an opening address.

The first day matches followed the opening ceremony.

In the league matches of Group One the A team of Korea beat the Bulgarian team 3:0 (15:3, 15:2, 15:3) and the Czechoslovak team beat the Hungarian team 3:1 (15:2, 15:2, 9:15, 15:3) and in Group Two the Polish team beat the Vietnamese team 3:0 (15:9, 15:5, 15:3), and the Soviet team defeated the B team of Korea 3:0 (15:13, 15:11, 15:10).

Nine teams are competing in the league matches of the games divided into two groups.

2nd Nat'l Meet of Japanese Teachers for Study of Juche Idea Held

The "Second National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea" celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on July 9 in Toyonaka City, Osaka Prefecture, Japan.

It was attended by representatives of teachers in Tokyo, Hokkaido and 25 prefectures and members of societies for the study of the Juche idea in Japan, more than 300 in all.

The meeting unanimously adopted amid an enthusiastic applause a letter to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

An opening address was made by Higashitani Toshio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Osaka Teachers Union and Representative of the "society for the study of the Juche idea" of Osaka teachers.

Saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has won a shining victory in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, he warmly greeted the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

He noted that the movement supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country is gaining in scope not only in Japan but throughout the world.

Recalling that activities for deeply studying and grasping the immortal Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung have further deepened and developed on a world-wide scale, he said:

Activities for studying the Juche idea are being conducted on a broad scale among the Japanese teachers, too, who support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and struggle for the strengthening of friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

The meeting was addressed by Shimomura Teruo, Mayor of Toyonaka, Osaka Prefecture, and Sin Sang Dae, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryun, who attended the meeting as guests.

Introduced at the meeting were messages of greetings from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Japanese personages of various circles and societies for the study of the Juche idea in various local areas.

Pak Sang Duk, director of the Democratic National Education Institute of Choson University, gave a lecture at the meeting on the subject "On 'Theses on Socialist Education.'" ("Theses on Socialist Education" authored by President Kim Il Sung was made public at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held between Sep. 5 and 7, 1977.)

Then reports were made by Akita Daihachi, Chairman of the Kadoma City Teachers Union, Osaka Prefecture, Yamanaka Masakazu, member of the "society for the study of the Juche idea" of Tokyo teachers, and Yokobori Shoichi, general secretary of the Chiba High School Teachers Union and member of the Chiba "society for the study of the Juche idea", on the respective subjects "Let Us Study 'Theses on Socialist Education'," "How to Study 'Theses on Socialist Education'?" and "On 'The Methods of Socialist Education'."

Ishikawa Genpei, director of the general affairs department of the Okinawa Prefectural Teachers Union, made a special report on "Okinawa and Korea."

The special report was followed by reports on the activities of local Korean affairs institutes including the Kawasaki "Korean affairs institute."

Officials of the "liaison council of societies for the study of the Juche idea" of Japanese teachers were elected and an appeal was adopted at the meeting.

Reports

Let Us Study "Theses on Socialist Education"

Akita Daihachi, Chairman of Kadoma City Teachers Union, Osaka Pref.

In his study report headlined "Let Us Study 'Theses on Socialist Education'" Akita Daihachi, Chairman of the Kadoma City Teachers Union, Osaka Prefecture, said:

Why is "Theses on Socialist Education" of President Kim Il Sung an immortal classic work?

Firstly because it gives a comprehensive and systematic consummation of the brilliant successes made in the educational work from the early period of the revolution and construction up to date under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Secondly because it systematizes socialist education on the basis of the Juche idea, gives comprehensive scientific answers as to the idea, theory and method of socialist education, views not only the present but the future development of education and state and concretely indicates the direction of the educational work.

Thirdly because it is an original grand programme which gives scientific and practical answers as to the present and future development of socialist education with the revolutionary idea of the Party as the only guiding compass.

In "Theses on Socialist Education" President Kim Il Sung indicated most clearly the road of rearing the youth and children who will shoulder the future into true revolutionary personnel of communist type armed with the Juche idea and the tasks of the educational institutions for this.

We are now struggling to defend democratic education and promote it in Japan today when the reactionization of the policy and education by monopoly capital is being further stepped up, and we can develop our movement by introducing "Theses on Socialist Education."

On the points that could be studied and applied out of the educational theses under condition of Japan today, he said:

It is, first of all, the question of establishing Juche in education.

Next, it is the question of the meaning of labour and its dignity.

The educational theses sets higher compulsory education and intellectualization of all members of society as the way for solving the question of eliminating the distinctions between physical and mental labour.

Such thing can be raised only in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which completely terminated exploitation and oppression of man by man and provides the people with a happy life by embodying the Juche idea that man is the master of all things.

After pointing out that the value of man is assessed by his school career, differences in wage scale are created by it and physical labour is despised in Japan where cries are heard over the "ruin of education" and "crisis of education," he continued:

The theses indicates concrete ways for strengthening the life in organizations.

The collectivism and life in organizations expounded in the theses show the way for the solution of the educational problem in Japan.

Mention should be made of the question of heuristic teaching, too.

And the mission and duty of the schools, the position and role of the teachers put forward in the theses give us deep impressions and lots of teachings.

The combination of school and social education and the simultaneous conduct of school and adult education give answers to many problems of our educational activities.

"Theses on Socialist Education" is so original and superb that it is more than worth being called an immortal classic work and makes us have a clearer understanding of the greatness of the Juche idea.

In conclusion he expressed the determination to decisively fight against the illegal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and devote his energy to the work for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the national desire of the Korean people.

How to Study "Theses on Socialist Education"

Yamanaka Masakazu, Member of "Society for Study of Juche Idea"

In his report titled "How to Study 'Theses on Socialist Education'?" Yamanaka Masakazu, member of the "society for the study of the Juche idea" said: "Theses on Socialist Education" published by President Kim Il Sung in September 1977 is a work which opens a broad prospect for independence before the Japanese workers.

He went on:

The theses points out:

"The building of socialism and communism makes it imperative to continue the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system and to vigorously push ahead with the struggle for taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism."

I think this proposition of the theses proceeds from a principled standing hope and opening a concrete prospect for the future of mankind in this turbulent era and an independent stand not infected by flunkeyism.

The theses expounding the principles and methods of education under socialism can be called a powerful weapon in advancing toward socialism and communism. We should find an independent, Juche-oriented road of revolution in our country by studying the theses, I think.

The task of communist education is to take the ideological and material fortresses, as expounded in the theses.

On the basis of the Juche idea the theses stresses that the two fortresses should not be placed in a line but efforts should be directed preferentially to taking the ideological fortress.

Referring to the principles to be adhered to in embodying the principles of socialist pedagogy explicated in the theses, he said:

Pointing to the establishment of Juche, President Kim Il Sung taught that establishing Juche means embodying independence and creativeness in solving all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction from the independent and creative stands mainly with one's own efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country.

The theses is run through with the Juche idea.

Defining the position of teachers, "Theses on Socialist Education" says that "...teachers are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and communists."

The theses also stresses that the teachers should firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook and revolutionize themselves.

Appeal Adopted

The "Second National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea" celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted an appeal.

The appeal says:

We present at this meeting today heard a lecture and reports whose main subject is "Theses on Socialist Education" made public by the great President Kim Il Sung in September last year.

"Theses on Socialist Education" gives an outline of socialism, communism and the future of mankind on the basis of the revolution and socialist construction and educational practice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the lesson of the world revolution in modern times.

Taking into consideration the situation of education in Japan at present, we keenly realized that we should more deeply study "Theses on Socialist Education" and, at the same time, make efforts to disseminate the theses.

Pointing out that the national meeting was held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the appeal continued:

The thirty years of the DPRK is thirty years of brilliant successes and thirty years of efforts for the reunification of the country.

But the reunification of Korea, the desire of the Korean nation, has not yet been realized. This is due to the military occupation of the southern half of the DPRK by the U.S. imperialists, the neo-colonialist domination of Japan over it and the splitting policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime of south Korea.

As the situation becomes more and more unfavourable to them thanks to the growth of the world forces supporting the reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists more desperately step up the "two Koreas" plot. Under such situation, we should exert efforts first of all to make the Japanese government partaking in the "two Koreas" plot rectify its policy towards Korea.

It is an immediate task for us to ensure the successful holding of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea slated for the coming November in Tokyo.

Noting that in the period from the first national meeting last year to the current second one the number of societies of teachers for the study of the Juche idea has increased roughly three times, the appeal stressed:

The meeting calls for deepening the study of the Juche idea and, at the same time, making efforts for its dissemination and further intensifying the struggle in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

News in Brief

July 19

* A Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Culture and Art, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of the Cuban People.

July 20

* A junior girls' volleyball team of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang by plane to participate in the International Friendship Junior Girls' Volleyball Matches among socialist countries.

Earlier, on July 18, a Vietnamese team arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* A friendship match between the Amnokgang football team and the Japan Soccer League selection team was held in Nampo.

The host team won the match 5:0.

July 21

* An industrial delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic headed by Mohamed Sheik Osman, Member of the Central Committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and Minister of Industry, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

July 22

* A Nampo city friendship delegation headed by Ryu Byong Ryon left Pyongyang by plane for Romania.

* The 5th delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Kuriki Yasunobu, Representative Member of the Committee and Professor at Senshu University, Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

The head of the delegation said that they had come to see for themselves the great successes made by the DPRK, thanks to the outstanding leadership, policy and Juche idea of respected President Kim Il Sung.

He declared that he would further strengthen the struggle in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

* Brouda Kourouma, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Pak Sung Chul, head of the Party and government delegation of the DPRK, on a visit to Syria called on Hafez Al Assad, President of Syria.

Expressing full support to the policy of national reunification set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK, the President said:

The south Korean puppets are playing tricks to infiltrate into Syria. But we will never be duped by their tricks.

July 23

* A friendship soccer game was held between the Korean February 8 team and the Japan League selection team at the Hamhung Stadium.

* A friendship soccer game was held between the Pyongyang team and Czechoslovak national junior selection at the Moranbong Stadium.

The game ended 1:0 in favour of the host team.

* A friendship visiting-group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General O Guk Ryol of the Korean People's Army left Korea by plane for a visit to China.

* A friendship gathering was held at the Korea-Egypt Friendship Pyongyang Textile Combine on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people. (KCNA)

Montreal Star on Moon Cult (7)

Benji Now: 'Quite Excited about Life'

Follows the last part (January 7, 1978) of the series of articles on Moon cult run in the Canadian paper Montreal Star from December 31, 1977 to early January, 1978.

The first two weeks back in Montreal were the most difficult. Two Moonies had been sent here from California to find Benji and he was back into hiding once more, this time at his own request.

He was taken to a place in the Laurentians to recuperate in seclusion, joined by another ex-Moonie and friend, Virginia Mabrey. She was there to help him sort out the myriad questions he had.

"There was a transition period in which I had to learn to make my own decisions again," Benji recalls of his first days back in Montreal. "I hadn't made any decisions for five months. I couldn't even decide the smallest things, like what to eat, who to phone and what to read.

"I was very fragile those first two weeks and felt I needed to be taken care of."

He spent his time in the country quietly reading "junk" literature, chatting with Virginia, canoeing and learning to write a diary for the first time—as "therapy, putting myself in touch with my feelings."

"Just taking a walk in the country with the dogs was a really special experience—in the Moonies you'd do it with 50 other people, which isn't the same.

"I'd lost a connection with my own feelings, doing what I thought I was supposed to do rather than what I felt like doing."

Since returning to the city in mid-November he has been catching up on life again, gaining 30 pounds, visiting friends, finding a small apartment where he can have the personal space he now finds so important. For a livelihood, he drives a cab occasionally.

In an interview this week, Benji reflected on how he got into Moonies and where it led him.

He recalls going to the Boonville camp last May out of mild curiosity, regarding the hand-holding, singing and other routines as "claustrophobic and corny. I went along with it to be polite, and I kept meaning to leave."

"But somehow, as the days went by, my ideas changed and I became convinced that those parts of me that were annoyed were just old concepts that I had to get rid of."

By the fourth night he felt a bursting sensation in his head. He knew he had to get out of Boonville fast to regain perspective. But he gave in to intense group pressure to stay "one more day" and a promise of a job as a teacher in an alternative school that exploited a weakness he had revealed during group "confessions."

"They played off my decision as to how I wanted to direct my life... that was my weakness," he recalls. "I had doubts over my previous lack of social commitment and a mild sense of selfishness that I think a lot of people have.

"It wasn't something I had ever actively thought about, but it was in me somewhere—and they dug at it and placed a wedge in it to widen the hole..."

He agreed to stay one more day. Afterwards, he says, he never seemed to find the strength to leave—comparing the experience to that of a pinned wrestler who loses his resistance to fight.

The "pin" marked the beginning of a "mindless voyage" in which he would cut his sleep down to four hours a night—sometimes as little as one—and engage in fasts that would last up to three days.

He would lose any interest in sex, even any thought of it. If he asked about the alternative school, he was always told: "Later."

With him were hundreds of "bright, intelligent, idealistic kids looking to escape life's ruts, and falling instead into the biggest rut of all."

Every day Benji awoke at 5:30 a.m., put on a shirt and tie and went off to sell flowers in San Francisco and recruit members, often subsisting on a liquid diet up to a supper of vegetable casserole and cake.

During this time Benji donated $2,500 of his own money to the Unification Church, and developed a skin disease called cellulitis, a rash that causes itching and is common to many Moonies.

He became one of the most adept Moonies proselytizers, and was sent on a flower-selling expedition to western Canada. He and other Moonies peddled, without a licence, in the bars and taverns of dozens of remote towns in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Often, they drove all night, narrowly missing several serious accidents when he fell asleep at the wheel.

Some days Benji earned as much as $500 a day and when he returned to San Francisco for the meeting his mother and sister requested in October, he and a partner had amassed $15,000 from their labors.

On instruction, members of the Moonies' flower-selling expedition had also looked into the possibility of setting up a Boonville-type camp in Canada. Benji was not involved in the research and doesn't know what happened to the idea.

Orders always came down from Benji's "centre person," a two-year member who in turn had his own centre person and so on up the line to Oni Durst, a middle-aged Korean woman who is head of the church in the San Francisco area.

It was a "dream-like state," and would have continued indefinitely, he says, if not for kidnapping—which he views as "essential."

Indeed, Benji says the only reason he agreed to meet his mother and sister in San Francisco was his hope he could seduce his 25-year-old sister Debbie into going with him to the Boonville camp. He aborted his Canadian flower-selling trip, returned to meet them at the San Francisco airport and was kidnapped shortly after.

'As though A Dam Had Burst'

"It took physical confinement to get to me, because I wasn't prepared to listen voluntarily," he says. "I had been taught to shut out doubt...to obey without question.

"I'm almost certain that had I been rescued by the Moonies prior to the deprogramming I would have been prepared to press kidnap charges against my own. The organization would have made me feel guilty about my selfishness in not helping to fight kidnappings in the future—and I would have gone along.

"When you're a Moonie, you're locked into a kind of living death. It's unfortunate, but the only way to reach you is against your will."

In retrospect, Benji sees deprogramming as a kind of Boonville in reverse—but "much more gentle and human."

"Although I was physically confined in the deprogramming, I think I was respected as a person. I could eat and sleep when I wanted to and could talk about any subject—nothing was discouraged as it was in Boonville.

"As the beginning of the deprogramming, I saw all of my family and friends as agents of Satan...not people. I didn't even look them in the eyes...I saw them through a prism as just faceless bodies that were plotting to get me and I had to resist them. All I could think of was escape.

"Everything was black and white ...me against the forces of Satan. But, gradually, contradictions developed that I couldn't seem to repress. They had all travelled all this distance, taken the time, trouble, costs and risks involved—all just to talk to me...

"It was an overwhelming experience and it made it harder and harder for me to see them as representatives of Satan, regardless of what I'd been told. All these people willing to stick their necks out in the belief that underneath all that garbage somewhere was the real me. It was very moving... In the end it was as though a dam had burst in my head.

"I felt good about the people I knew before the whole experience...but now I have even more faith about people in general and my friends in particular."

Following his own successful deprogramming, he is now angered at the difficulty other parents are having in reaching their offspring in the Moonies.

"The real crime is you've got to have money to get out to California and do something. It cost $15,000 to get me out of the Moonies...most people don't have access to that kind of money."

"There's a family here in Montreal with a son in Boonville who's called three times in the last year to cancel visits home. The father is so angry he could cry...but he hasn't got much money. What's a guy like that supposed to do?"

In the end, Benji thinks he was deceived by a "remarkably clever scheme that got me believing I was in the most loving, sincere, idealistic environment in the world...when all I was really doing was giving up my personality.

"I see where I was becoming more and more totally obedient and becoming less and less human, treating people coldly and constantly in the name of love. It scares me to think what I would have been willing to do a few months later—probably even picked up a gun and gone to war for Moon in Korea.

"I believe I was under some form of mind control," he says. "I didn't know it at the time but I lost my ability to critically analyse and judge. I saw ordinary thinking as some kind of satanic invasion.

"I would never have believed it was possible for me to join a cult...but I let them exploit my weaknesses and use my mind to their purposes, I wasn't myself at all...just mindlessly believing I had the answers to all life's questions.

"It's all quite terrifying...and still very hard to believe."

In recent weeks Benji has been busy with calls from Montreal-area parents seeking advice on their children in the Moonies. He has spent daily counselling parents, and in two cases has talked directly to people recently back from a stay in the Moonies.

One case was a success. He unscrambled the mind of a girl who had spent only two weeks in the California sect but had seen her school marks and relationships plummet ever since.

The other involved a 22-year-old man who was in town cleaning up his affairs to return to the Moonies. He and Benji spent three hours together and things were progressing well when news arrived that the Eastern Townships farm of the youth's family was burning down.

The young Moonie announced that the fire had been the work of Satan because he had talked to Benji and he returned to California the next day.

In another case Benji was contacted by the family of a young Montreal woman who died several weeks ago while selling candy for the Moonies. He spent a week with the family, consoling them and trying to help them understand what their daughter had been through.

"At first I was hesitant to talk to anyone...I figured they would think I was crazy, that only some kind of idiot could get involved in this.

"Now I just do the best I can, and if they learn something from it, great. It's better than nothing at all. That kid I talked to last week went back, but maybe someday he'll remember what I said and actually start thinking. Maybe it helped..."

For the future, the 28-year-old Benji thinks he will be tied up in cult-related activity for some time because he is "fascinated" by the whole field of mind control.

He has been avidly reading books on the subject and hopes to find the money to set up an information and counselling service for the many parents who have called with tales of their children.

He also plans to enroll in a masters program in psychology at McGill University in the fall to study cults and brainwashing, and would like to return to counselling teenagers.

"I feel quite excited about life," he says cheerfully. "I like the prospects for the future, even if lots of things are still uncertain. I'm very confident that things will work out..."

"In the long run, I actually think I've gained from the whole experience. I've become more confident, and I'm accepting the complexities and hardships of life with no delusions at all about finding any magic solutions."

"I guess the whole experience has taught me the danger of looking outside myself for solutions. The only person who can run my life is me..."

(Concluded)

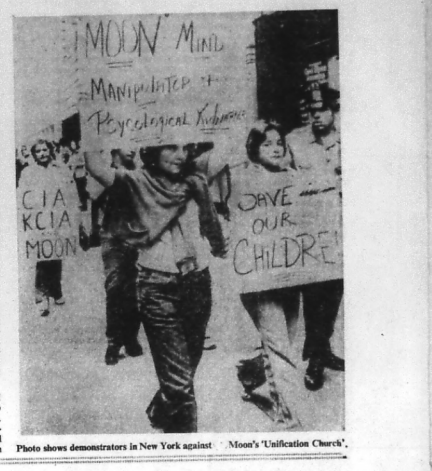


Photo shows demonstrators in New York against Moon's 'Unification Church'.

Montreal Girl Dies, Parents Harassed

Not all stories of people who have joined the Moonies end as happily as Benji Carroll's did.

Three weeks ago, a Montreal couple was awakened by a 3 a.m. call from Oklahoma from a Unification Church member telling them their 21-year-old daughter was dead. She had been a Moonie since a vacation in California last summer.

According to police reports, she had been selling candy for the church in the streets of a small Oklahoma town when, about 10:30 p.m., she crossed a busy intersection and was struck by a hit-and-run driver. She died instantly.

In the days that followed the phone call, the family was inundated with polite calls from church officials. Two Moonie representatives flew in from different cities in the U.S. to ask the family if they could attend the funeral. Flowers were sent in abundance.

The family at first agreed to allow the Moonies to attend the service. Then the next day their daughter's body arrived accompanied by a white wedding dress, a picture of Rev. Moon, a copy of the Divine Principle and instructions to the Montreal funeral parlor to bury the girl with the articles.

An uncle found out about the proceedings and stopped them, and the Moonies were told they would not be welcome at the funeral or visiting afterwards. Nonetheless, two Moonies arrived at the family's home several hours later and lingered by the door until a friend of the family went out and threatened to call the police.

They were not seen again, but the organization has since sent the family letters requesting the return of the Divine Principle and the picture of Rev. Moon. According to the letter, they are to be used to set up a "memorial" to the girl.

Oklahoma police are still investigating the accident.

Japan Times Letters on Korea

The Japan Times, Japan's largest English daily ran its readers' views on Korea in its "Readers in Council" column on July 19 and 25. Follow their full texts.

Japanese Men and Korea

To the Editor:

I might be telling a big lie if I said I was not interested in the kidnapping of Mr. Kim Dae Jung from a Tokyo hotel and his abduction to Seoul in 1973, or the repression of human rights by the ROK Government involving Japanese-born students in Seoul. However, my greatest concern about relations between Japan and Korea centers on the prostitution tours being made to Korea by Japanese youths without any sense of shame.

According to statistics, the number of foreign visitors to South Korea in 1977 totaled 950,000, of which approximately two-thirds (585,000) were Japanese. These statistics make it seem that relations between the two countries are very good and close. But I am afraid the truth is the opposite.

Unfortunately, I have not had an opportunity to visit Korea, a beautiful country which has a long history and many cultural treasures. Or rather I should say I have deliberately kept away. If I traveled to Korea, the people around me would misunderstand my motives—they would think I had gone on a prostitution tour. This would debase me and place me at a disadvantage in society. For it is well known that tours to Seoul are organized for prostitution.

These days quite a few patients knock on the door of my office, asking to be tested for venereal disease. In most cases their histories reveal that they had momentary pleasure with Korean girls in Seoul. At least one-tenth of them show positive symptoms of VD.

This problem should not be overlooked any longer, from the standpoint of the unfavorable national feeling of the Korean people toward Japanese and that of public health. Bringing back VD and causing family troubles are the private affairs of the persons concerned, in which I know quite well I should not interfere. But those people should realize that they are doing more than that. They should remember how they felt when they saw GIs striding along the Ginza streets with Japanese prostitutes after World War II. The same kind of feeling we had then is what the Korean people are now experiencing in this peaceful age.

Unless the prostitution tours are stopped right away, it is clear that relations between Korea and Japan will grow worse. I believe that, in order to solve this problem, there is no way but to appeal to the individual conscience of the Japanese.

SATOSHI TANAKA
M.D., M.P.H
Shizuoka Pref.

(From the July 19 issue)

DPRK Facts

To the Editor:

I read with interest Mr. Stephen Bronte's article "North Korea's Mounting Foreign Debts" and his answer to Mr. Song Jae Ryong's letter, "DPRK Not Isolated."

A totally unjustified Anglo-Saxon superiority complex is apparent when Bronte argues that the denial of visas to "Western journalists" means that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is isolated.

In his logic, it follows that as Washington doesn't allow DPRK journalists to visit the United States, the U.S. is isolated in the community of nations.

The matter of giving visas to foreign journalists (in particular those of countries with which any given host country has no diplomatic relations) is entirely at the discretion of the country they desire to visit.

The DPRK is of the view that the purpose of exchange with foreign countries shall be best served by the principle of reciprocity and equality.

With regard to its foreign trade, he said that the DPRK is in debt to the amount of $1 billion, but America is plagued with $700 billion debts and annual trade deficits and South Korea with foreign debts of $10 billion.

The economy of the DPRK is too independent to be affected by any temporary foreign debts.

The DPRK domestically meets over 80 per cent of its raw materials needs and is a food surplus country. Foreign debts will be paid in the near future.

No taxation, free medical service and free school education are enforced in the DPRK. Significantly, some half of the population attend school in the DPRK which is appraised as a "country of education" by the world's people.

The DPRK is about to briskly conduct foreign trade, using home-made cargo ships of more than 20,000 tons.

The measure of the status of any given country in an international community is to be sought in the extent of support its policy enjoys among the people of the world and the number of foreign countries with which it has diplomatic and other relations.

Socialist countries and particularly most of the Third World countries (some 100) support the DPRK for its efforts for world peace and for a peaceful, independent reunification. In 49 member country-sponsored resolution was adopted at the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, fully endorsing the reunification policy for Korea advanced by the DPRK.

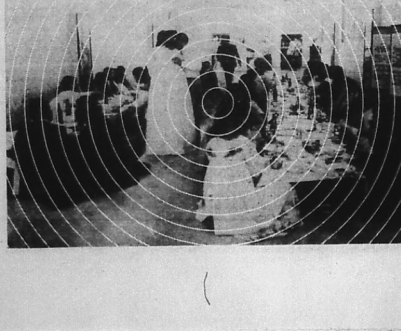
Quite a few leaders of foreign countries visit the DPRK every year. It is worth remembering that the DPRK received friendly visits from 10 leaders of foreign countries between April and May—Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of the People's Republic of China, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana, Kokassa I of the Central African Empire, President Rene of the Republic of Seychelles, President Machel of Mozambique, President Ngango of Congo, President Habyarimana Juvenal of Rwanda and Premier Ari Nasser Mohammed of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The DPRK has also established diplomatic relations with over 90 countries including capitalist countries.

The DPRK is a full-fledged member of the nonalignment movement, a major international force.

SONG GIL SU
Editorial Staff,
The People's Korea

(From the July 25 issue)



In most cases Japanese men visit south Korea to "play with kisaeng girls." Photo shows a so-called "kisaeng party."

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (1)

"UN Entry" to Perpetuate Division

The U.S. administration and the Pak Jung Hi junta are hell-bent on perpetuating the division of "two Koreas" and dead set against the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The entire Korean people are aspiring after the reunification. They are looking forward to the day when they live in peace in a reunified fatherland with the pains of the division gone, as a country worthy of its 5,000-year-long history with the same language and the same culture.

Follows the first part of a series of articles exposing the crafty plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"We hold that the north and the south should not enter the UN separately, and consider that if they want to enter the UN before the achievement of the reunification of the country, they should enter it as one state at least under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo after the confederation is enforced."

The south Koreans are leaving no stone unturned to create "two Koreas" by attempting at "simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN" and "separate entry of two Koreas into the UN."

The bid for "admission into the UN" was first advanced by the U.S. and the Japanese governments in order to keep hold on south Korea as their colonial military base and commodities market, with the Pak Jung Hi junta as a puppet.

The Seoul side urges "simultaneous admission into the UN" so as to legitimize its existence. They are scared by the growing momentum of the movement for reunification following the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement and the loss of its international prestige. The Pak Jung Hi junta declared the creation of "two Koreas" to be its fundamental policy in his so-called "special statement" on June 23, 1973; "simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the UN."

Their argument is that north and south should enter separately and simultaneously the UN in order to faciliate the reunification process. However, the UN rejected the application for "entry into the UN" filed by the Seoul authorities.

It is too obvious that the proposed "admission into the UN" is aimed to make "two Koreas" recognized internationally through the UN and put into practice a "one-nation-with-two-state" theory.

The Korean nation is a single nation who has lived with the same culture and the same language through a long history; and it can never live divided in two. Korea will be divided internationally with the Military Demarcation Line as its border when the north and the south enter the UN as "two Koreas." This will prevent Korean compatriots from making free trips between north and south.

The UN Charter states that a respectable public organization of any given country may enter the UN specialized agencies to strengthen and develop international technical and practical cooperation.

A long time has passed since the Seoul authorities were able to act as if theirs were the "only legitimate government" representing the whole of Korea as they entered a number of international organizations unilaterally. There fore it is natural for the DPRK, the only legitimate state in Korea, to join various international specialized organizations.

But, as the United Nations is a world political organization, if the north and the south enter the UN as "two Koreas", this means that the existence of two states is publicly recognized.

There is an essential difference between admission to the UN and entry into the UN specialized agencies.

South Korea is not entitled to enter the UN because the south Korean "regime" is a bogus regime which was rigged up by foreigners and is maintained with the bayonets of foreign troops and south Korea is nothing but a complete colony and military base of foreign countries. The south Korean junta is a puppet regime which cannot represent the south Korean people and cannot exercise any sovereignty.

The "entry of two Koreas into the UN" advocated by the splittists within and without is intended to have the south Korean puppet regime recognized internationally and to make easier colonial inroads into south Korea.

As a matter of fact, the Seoul side regarded the UN as incompetent when it took a step in favour of Korea's reunification, calling it a "legitimation of entry of two Koreas into the UN." This is a totally incoherent talk.

The question of Korean entry into the UN is unthinkable apart from the question of Korea's reunification. If the question of Korean entry into the UN is discussed for the sake of the division, not for the sake of reunification, it will be running counter to the aspiration of the Korean people.

Therefore, Korea should not enter the UN before the reunification of the country in accordance with the unanimous will of the whole nation to prevent the division of the country and achieve reunification. In the case of its entry into the UN, Korea should enter the UN as one Korea after the reunification is achieved or a north-south confederation is set up.

This enables north and south to do joint activities on an international arena and creates an international situation favourable to the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their country.

Today the policy of reunification maintained by the DPRK receives full support of the peace-loving people all over the world as it reflects the desire of the Korean people.

The "entry of two Koreas into the UN" aimed at creating "two Koreas" will end in failure with strong denunciation and rejection from the Korean people and the world's people.

(To be continued)

S. Koreans' Powerful Struggle against "Yusin"

The south Korean people of all walks of life with differing ideas and beliefs are now wringing the neck of the Pak junta, merging into one stream of the struggle for destroying the "yusin" fascist dictatorship.

They are taking a new offensive after rising in a stubborn anti-"government" struggle under the slogans "We deny all elections under the *yusin* system and do not recognize their results" and "dissolve the National Conference for Unification."

What merits attention in the struggle of the south Korean people is its organisation and persistence.

The students of Seoul University, after their anti-"government" struggle on the campus on June 12, pressed towards the puppet National Assembly Hall on the evening of June 26, as they had given an open notice of the place and time of the action, and held a rally with thousands of people, sending chill down the spines of the puppets.

In, Suwon, Kyonggi Province, the students of Agricultural College of Seoul University broke up the "government"-sponsored function of the "Student Homeland Defense Corps" and waged an anti-"government" demonstration, crying for the overthrow of the present puppet regime. Meanwhile, 1,500 believers in Chonju, North Cholla Province, turned a prayer meeting demanding the release of the political prisoners into an open anti-"government" demonstration.

The advance of the working class infuses new life into the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy.

On March 10, hundreds of weavers who were taken to a "government"-sponsored "workers' day" function, rose all at once and broke up the function, crying for the "legalisation of the trade union movement" under the eyes of the puppet prime minister.

On the same day, at a meeting held at a public hall in Seoul with the encouragement of people of all walks of life, workers published the "1979 Declaration of Workers' Human Rights" and demanded the repeal of the fascist "law on special measures for national defense."

The reporters of "Chungang Ilbo", "Radio Tongyang" and "TBC Television" resolved to "forge ahead to discharge the inherent duty of the press" and professors of Chonnam University challenged the Pak Junta to a fight with a statement against the fascist "National Education Charter."

Photo shows a woman worker singing a protest song entitled "We Shall Overcome" while being taken away in a police van after attending a "labour day ceremony" held in March this year.

Thousands of students of the university encouraged the struggle of the professors with powerful anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations for four days.

The south Korean people are closing their ranks through the struggle.

This is evidenced by the successive formation of the "Committee for the Rescue of Kim Ji Ha," the "Council of Dismissed Professors," the "Council of Democratic Youth for Human Rights" and the "Fellowship Society of the Detainees for the Restoration of Democracy" by personages of all circles in the wake of the inauguration of the "Council of the Human Right Movement in South Korea," an anti-fascist organization, in January.

It was a momentous event in the development of the situation that the "National Union for Democracy," a massive anti-"government" fighting organisation, was formed of 12 organisations and more than 500 anti-"government" figures of all circles and its inauguration was proclaimed on July 5, in defiance of the murderous "emergency measures."

Hanminryon Calls for Campaign Supporting "Nat'l Union for Democracy"

The Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification (Hanminryon), a united organization of overseas compatriots, held a press conference on July 19 at the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong) in Tokyo and made public a statement calling for a worldwide signature campaign supporting the "National Union for Democracy" which was inaugurated in Seoul on July 5.

Pae Dong Ho, General Secretary of the International Secretariat of Hanminryon, at the press conference pointed out that the struggle for the democratization of society in south Korea is being undauntedly waged under very difficult conditions and stressed that an extensive signature campaign should be waged not only among the overseas compatriots but among the world people in pace with this struggle.

The statement said:

More than 30 personages including pastor Pak Hyong Gyu, Kong Duk Gi, Li Hui Ho and Chong Gum Song representing the democratic forces in south Korea entered a hunger sit-down in Seoul on June 17.

Accepting the declaration of the hunger sit-down of the south Korean democratic forces, Hanminryon states that it will energetically wage a "signature campaign supporting the National Union for Democracy" among the entire overseas south Korean democratic organizations and compatriots and among the world democratic figures who respect justice and peace.

On July 6 we issued a statement declaring that we do not recognize the "presidential" election held behind closed doors by the delegates to the National Conference for Unification and warmly supporting the National Union for Democracy formed as a united organization of the democratic movement in south Korea.

The Pak dictatorial regime which seeks to reinforce the *yusin* fascist system and freeze the division of the country for the absolutization and perpetuation of the one-man dictatorial power, is the enemy of the south Korean people and an enemy of the international democratic forces which love freedom and peace.

The south Korean people have waged and are now waging an incessant courageous struggle, defying all manner of suppression by the Pak dictatorship, for national dignity, independence and unification.

Hanminryon wishes to wage a more active struggle, in one body with the national union for democracy against the Pak regime and for democracy and national unification, the statement said, and continued:

Let us the overseas south Koreans' democratic organizations and compatriots wage an active signature campaign in their respective places for the strengthening and development of the National Union for Democracy, regardless of the difference of affiliation and thinking.

We call upon the international democratic organizations and individual figures that love justice and peace to take an active part in the signature campaign.

The statement demanded that Mun Ik Hwan walked away by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique be released at once and all political prisoners including Kim Dae Jung, Kim Il Ha and Li So Sun be immediately and unconditionally released.

"Monthly Chungang" : Miserable Life of S. Korean Workers in W. Germany

The February issue of the south Korean magazine "Monthly Chungang" carried a report from West Germany about the miserable life of south Korean colliers who were sold to West Germany by the Pak junta.

Writing about the situation of south Korean workers at a coal mine near a small railway station in West Germany, the author said: The working conditions are worst and labour is most intensive at this colliery among many coal mines of West Germany.

He went on:

"Descending 850 metres vertically from the surface and walking about two kilometres through a pit bring you to a dreadful place where south Korean colliers are working. At the slippery rocky cutting face with a gradient of 60 degrees they are struggling desperately against the wall of coal. The sight is too miserable to see without tears.

"The work clothes of workers who are hewing coal, barely holding cutters, each weighing more than 20 kilograms, in their hands are dripping wet with sweat and coated with black dust.

"At a work site above them, workers, supporting their feet on timber props like an acrobat performing in the midair, are wielding a ten kilogram hammer to drive timber props into the earth. A single false step or a miss in hammering, they will slide 200 metres together with a hammer on a slippery rock with a gradient of 60 degrees."

Describing the bitter disappointment, indignation and sorrow of south Korean coal miners who were given a "warning note" from a German foreman, the author continued:

"'Why should we live this sorrowful and hard life in an underground pit in an alien land?' They have no one to whom they complaint against this bitter, painful feeling, not sorrow nor wrath."

The author said that the workers subjected to hard toil are paid too small.

He wrote:

"They have to work, drenched with sweat, till their bones hardly support their bodies to get a pay set in the employment contract.

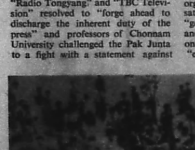
"If Germans think they are neglecting work or working not as hard as they can, they are given a warning and have their wages cut.

"Worse still, if they fail to carry out their assigned because they misunderstand the instructions as they do not know German or the working conditions are awful, curse and swear are heaped on them and serious steps taken against them by Germans in charge of the work site.

"In a word, the south Korean colliers are subjected only to obedience. They are not ensured the 'minimum wages' fixed in the 'miners charter'."

In conclusion the author wrote: I cannot but point out here that the irresponsible authorities who decoyed colliers into believing false propaganda are to blame for their miserable life in the grip of national maltreatment and exploitation.

He denounced the treacherous crime of the Pak junta in selling poverty-stricken workers to foreign countries, deceiving them with honeyed words.



The students of Seoul University shoved and push with plain clothesmen at an anti-"government" rally held on June 25 in Sejongro Street downtown Seoul.

"Roman Catholic Peasants Assn." Issues Statement

The "Roman Catholic Peasants Association" in south Korea on June 19 held a meeting in Wonju, south Korean Kangwon Province, and published a statement denouncing the plunder of the peasants by the Pak junta.

The statement said:

The modernization policy has driven the peasants, workers and popular masses to the bottom of destitution, while bringing all previleges to a tiny handful of wicked money clique and export enterprises.

Though it is an important national task to attain self-sufficiency in food through the increased production of grain, the majority of the peasants have been reduced to mere tools of food production. The independent choice and creative ingenuity of the peasants from the nursing of seedlings to grain purchase are totally ignored and only the policy of plundering the peasants is pursued through coercive instructions and orders.

The officials who should serve the people rule the peasants by outrages.

The agricultural association has been so degraded as to become a servant of the authorities. It seems to be only yesterday that the fertilizer import scandal involving 4,000 million won occurred. And of late sweet potato scandal involving 8,000 million won has been exposed.

To solve the rural question and change and develop the rural community through peasants' voluntary democratic cooperative force is the only way of rural modernization, we believe, stressed the statement. It protested against the puppet clique's act of labelling the activities and struggle for realizing such just demand as "communism."

The statement expressed the determination to continue the struggle till the demand is met for an unconditional release of the leading members of the peasants association now under detention, a total stop to the suppression of the Roman Catholic Peasants Association, an apology of the authorities concerned to the peasants from a sense of responsibility for the fertilizer import scandal and the sweet potato scandal and a faithful report of facts by the press, stressed the statement.

Rodong Sinmun Flays "B-52" Bombing Exer. Over S. Korea

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 25 castigated the U.S. for repeatedly holding extremely dangerous bombing exercises over south Korea with the mobilization of Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers.

The author of the commentary said:

Entering this year, such provocative bombing exercises were staged more than 20 times and it was reported that similar exercises would be continued in the future. This is patent proof that the U.S. imperialists persistently harass peace in Korea.

Due to their war moves, the danger of a war, the danger of a nuclear war in particular, is increasing in Korea with each passing day.

The commentary noted that behind the curtain of "troop pullout" they keep introducing aggressor forces and weapons into south Korea and hold war exercises without letup in the sky and on the ground and the sea.

It went on:

The ever more unscrupulous war racket of U.S. imperialism in south Korea is an extremely dangerous and reckless one heightening tension in Korea and leading her situation to the brink of a war.

It may lead to the outbreak of a war at any moment in Korea.

This runs counter to the demand of the times for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and will bring nothing good to the United States itself.

The peace-loving people of the world resolutely denounce the indiscreet acts of the U.S. imperialists.

They must stop their reckless war rackets and vacate south Korea taking along all their aggressor forces and weapons including nuclear weapons.

S. Cholla Fishermen Demand Compensation

Fishermen of 1,370 families in Sinan county, South Cholla Province, recently demanded the puppet clique compensate for the losses inflicted upon them.

Those laver growers suffered serious losses last year owing to the puppet clique who let polluted fishy water flow into the sea when they were already suffering from a long spell of drought. Even the puppets admitted that upwards of 70 per cent of the laver was destroyed.

As the voice of the fishermen demanding compensation grew louder, the puppet clique promised them to comply with their demand. But, they have not yet paid a penny under this or that pretext.

Unable to maintain even the barest existence due to such dastardly act of the puppets, the fishermen again rose in a struggle after a series of struggles.

"Joint Artillery Support Exer." Staged

The "south Korea-U.S. joint artillery support exercise" was staged recently in the area of the eastern sector of the front.

The U.S. advertises that this would be a military exercise for increasing the "joint operational capacity" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army and mobilized the U.S. 17th Artillery Battalion and a unit of the puppet army in the artillery fire exercise.

This was part of the joint military exercises staged by the U.S. forces and the puppet army more frequently in the frontline area these days.

Earlier, Washington staged a "new-type equipment operating exercise" with the puppet army in the area of the western sector of the front.

Professor S. J. Noumoff

S. Korean Economic Miracle of Myth or Reality

Follows a gist of the speech made by S. J. Noumoff, Professor of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, at the "2nd Emergency International Conference on Korea" held in Bonn, West Germany on June 5:

Statistical Distortion

Let us examine how the south Korean government fabricates statistics in order to justify policy. Economic growth is measured normally from both a quantitative as well as qualitative perspective. A statistical increase in GNP is not precluded by a weak industrial infrastructure or by an economy which is heavily reliant on foreign capital. GNP in no way speaks to the question of distribution. The most extreme illustration is drawn from some oil producing countries where per capita GNP is higher than in some of the developed countries, despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of the population suffer from extreme poverty. It is ludicrous to interpret statistical growth as real growth, if the criterion is the income of the population.

The Park regime cites its record $10 billion 1977 exports as the most significant illustration of its high economic growth profile. A closer examination will render this issue somewhat more meaningful. At the end of December 1977, the south Korean Economic Planning Board reported that exports had risen to $10.1 billion while imports were at $10.65 billion. The 1978 plan projects an even wider gap; exports to increase to $12.5 billion while imports to $13.2 billion. In 1976 $1,553,100,000 in foreign capital was introduced into south Korea, and during the first six months of 1977 the amount was $600,980,000. The annual increase in foreign capital remains unabated. The 1976 increase was $86,400,000 over the preceding year with investments amounting to $65,100,000. The 1978 edition of the Hapdong Yearbook reveals that during the first six months of 1977 $8,750,000,000 in foreign capital was introduced into south Korea not including direct investments which amounted to $986,620,000, or a grand total of $10,737,120,000 U.S. economic assistance from 1950-1976 totaled $6.2 billion according to the Department of State. In addition over $16 billion has flowed in the form of military assistance. The overall figure for this period is $17,237,120,000 in one or another form of foreign capital.

The role of Japan is not insignificant in the process. The August 1976 issue of Sin-Dong-A revealed that Japanese investments accounted for 81.% of all foreign projects with a value equivalency of 66.3%. In addition Japanese interests control 1.6% of south Korea's agriculture and fishing, 22.1% of all social overhead infrastructure and 76.3% of all mining and industry. South Korea is now in the period of the fourth Five Year Plan covering the 1977-1981 period. A key to the plan is the Korea Industrial Development Corporation with an initial capital of $1 billion, 51% control is nominally in the hands of Koreans with 49% controlled by Japanese interests. Most of the south Korean share, however, is financed by foreign loans. The plan further envisages a total investment of $10 billion of which $4 billion have been committed from Japan in equal installments of $800 million each. This is clearly not a new phenomenon, as between 1965 and 1975 the total flow of capital from Japan to south Korea amounted to $2,214,200,000 covering public loans, commercial credits and direct investment.

Foreign capital is far from free of both costs and consequences. As of June 1977 a total of $3,504,500 worth of principal and interest were repaid, foreign interests gained a total of $203,240,000 in direct investment and an additional $87,570,000 in royalties and licensing fees. The ratio of monies repatriated from south Korea by foreign firms to initial capital investment is also rather revealing: 1973—8%. 1974—16.5%. 1975—38.9% and 1976—44.1%. The south Korean Economic Planning Board announced that this year $1.8 billion will be paid to service the foreign loans while $2 billion in new capital flow into the country. In other words, 90% of new foreign capital will be employed to service old debts, not for expanding productive capacity. Even this $2 billion is insufficient to meet the needs of the development programme. In July of 1977 the Asia Research Bulletin noted that the annual foreign capital requirement was $2.5 billion in order to fulfil the programme. The ratio of trade to GNP was 21.9% in 1963 but rose to 73.9% in 1975. South Korea has become a classic dependency economy.

The export sector has a peculiarly intimate link with the Park regime. In the December 11, 1977 issue of Dong-A Ilbo a report appears attributed to the Taxation Agency to the effect that in 1970 large corporations were exempt from 38.3 billion *won* (one dollar U.S. equals 484 *won*) in domestic tax, a figure which increased to 392.7 billion *won* in 1976. This 10.2 fold increase in tax loss compares with a 4.8 fold increase in domestic tax revenue for the comparable period. Of the $10 billion in exports, referred to above, 100 firms accounted for $5.6 billion of which 13 accounted for $3.7 billion, each with more than $100 million, while 14 more totaled $632 million each with more than $50 million. The borrowing rate for these big corporations is at a preferred rate of 7% per annum from banks whose normal rate of interest is 15%; the differential borne by the ordinary citizen.

In 1976 banking institutions lent a total of 2,560.7 billion *won*, including 1,320 billion won to 31 large firms (over 30 billion *won* each). Only 34.6% or 884.9 billion *won* was available to the smaller firms who comprise 93.6% of south Korean business enterprises. It is clear who benefits from these policies, and with equal clarity who in turn runs the country.

Who Pays Price

Export industries have grown at the expense of both the rural and urban populations. The Park government is persuing a policy of purchasing rice at the lowest possible level while equally keeping wages to the lowest possible level. Notwithstanding this south Korea is presently confronted with a rice deficit, importing annually $400 million in rice which accounts for 30% of internal grain consumption.

If we further examine the agricultural sector in some detail a number of factors become apparent. There has been a sharp yearly decrease in both the farming population as well as arable land. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has reported that farming population in 1968 was 15,907,664 comprising 2,578,526 households. By 1976 the population had decreased by 3,122,208 and the number of households by 242,670. In this same period of 1968-1976 arable land also fell by 180,557 hectares to a level of 22,380,219. The urban work force grows at an average of 3% per annum, which in turn accentuates the proportionate sacrifice demanded of the peasantry. Migration from the countryside to the cities is fast increasing. These migrant peasants form an industrial labor reserve whose wages are low and whole level of under and unemployment is strikingly high. Of the 6.3 million adult workers in south Korea 1,945,900 are employed in firms with 16 and more workers, 131,100 between 5 and fifteen workers and 4,223,000 employed in workshops with less than five employees. Of the total number only 820,000 are organized into one or another form of worker association.

The Park regime has declared that the rate of unemployment in 1968 was only 5.1% and that by 1973 it had fallen to 4.1% and even further to 3.9% in 1976. The basis for calculating who is employed, however, is somewhat dubious. Anyone who works at least one hour per week is defined as employed. In reality those who work less than 18 hours per week outnumber the official figure for those who are unemployed. The actual unemployment rate is clearly significantly higher than government claims.

Those urban workers who are employed receive less in salary than even the government admits is the minimum required. The south Korean Economic Planning Board stated that in 1977 the average monthly wage of urban workers was 89,794 *won*, 12,056 *won* less than the government recognized minimum of 97,850 *won* for a family of five. According to the Ministry of Labor 272,400 workers earn less than 30,000 *won* per month. They represent 11.4% of the 2,330,000 employees in firms with more than 10 employees. Even this wage is higher than the average. The General Federation of Trade Unions of south Korea in a recent survey revealed that the minimum living cost of urban workers is 48,500 *won* per month, while the Ministry of Labor issues figures reflecting the fact that 45.7% of the entire work force earn less than this amount. In its infinite generosity the Ministry of Labor has announced a 1978 plan to ensure that companies pay their employees at least 30,000 *won* per month.

Consequences of 'Miracle'

On the night of January 21, 1978 an incident occurred at the home of Mr. Jong Gu Woong, Vice-President of the Aria Instruments Co., Ltd, located in Taegu. This company employs some 130 people producing both electric and reed organs plus other musical instruments. The situation dates back to two incidents spanning the preceeding two months. On November 10, 1977 Mr. Kim Yong Gil, chief of the company's electronics division attacked and beat three workers with an iron pipe. Mr. Kim attacked another worker on January 13, 1978, who had mistakenly damaged some parts while working, beating him savagely and demanding compensation for the damaged parts. Twenty-seven employees of the electronics division resigned as an expression of both protest and solidarity. The company management responded by dismissing five of the workers who they claimed were habitually disobedient to the division chief. The workers responded by storming the home of the Vice-President demanding that the division chief be dismissed and also calling for a 50% increase in salary. The Vice-President rejected their demands which was then followed by a violent confrontation. Police were called to arrest the "burglars" at which point the workers barricaded themselves in the house taking the family hostage.

The root cause of this incident was unquestionably the low wage scale. Management claimed that the average monthly wage of its workers was 52,700 *won*. This is an actual figure, but it represents the highest paid worker, not the average. Eighteen workers received less than 30,000 *won*, twenty between 30,000-40,000 *won*, trainees 25,000 *won* and skilled workers between 20,000-40,000 *won*. The average real monthly wage was between 25,000-30,000 *won*. These figures are based on the conversion of their daily wage into a monthly salary, taking into consideration the average of missed days per month.

The case of female workers is infinitely worse. On November 13, 1970, a young man named Chon Tae Il burned himself to death at the *Pyonghwa* (Peace) Market in downtown Seoul. This was his form of protest against the inhuman conditions of women textile workers. His mother, Li So Sun, had become a union organizer, maintained a diary and had turned that diary over to the prestigious Japanese Magazine *Sekai*. The magazine's February 1978 issue contains the following passage:

The most hateful is the scrawny wage for the work we do. Prices are skyrocketing, but wages remain the same. A 13 hour workday earns us 6,000-8,000 *won* a month. A veteran cutter with over a dozen years experience receives some 10,000 *won* a month. Many are obliged to work late at night without a food break. Is this hungry life of ours difficult for the rest of the world to understand? This is not isolated but rather symptomatic. Let me cite another situation which occurred on February 21, 1978 at the *Tongil* Textile Company of Inchon which employs 3,200 workers. The following is taken from a report issued by the plant Trade Union.

Early in the morning of the 21st we went to the polling place (for election of the union executive) with our hearts full of hope and expectation. Several drunken men hired by the management had wrecked the union office, wielding wooden planks destroyed the ballot box, attacked the members as they tried to cast their votes, applied human waste to the workers' faces with rubber gloves on their hands, forced it into their mouths, poured bucketfulls of human feces on clothing in both the office and the dressing room. As one woman approached, Pak Bok Re, a management stooge, shouted to the dung carrying goons "feed that bread". This is the reality of south Korea's economic miracle. The people are not living but existing. They are alive to suffer. Change it must and change it will.

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